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Messina, July 15. *N. S.*

YEsterday sailed from hence the Walkeren and Queen Mary, both Dutch Privateers, with 3 French Ships, and a Tartane their Prizes, which they took lately in the Levant. The Sicilian Galley is departed hence for Palermo.

Leghorne, Aug. 5. This Week arrived here the Walkeren and another Dutch Privateer with 4 Prizes from Messina. The William and Mary Galley sailed hence the 2d of this Month for England.

Warsaw, August 10. The King of *Poland*, after being Complimented at *Tarnowitz* by the Ambassadors of the Republick, set out from thence the 26 past with a very numerous Attendance of Gentlemen, and at His entrance into his Kingdom, as a place called *Pickary*, swore in the Lutheran Church to observe the *Pacta Conventa*, and made Publick profession of the Roman Catholick Religion; From thence he went to the Castle of *Lobzoub*, belonging to the Kings of *Poland*, about a mile from Cracow, where he intends to remain till the time of his Coronation, which is appointed to be the 15th of the next Month; he has been several times at *Cracow*, but privately and without Ceremony; and the last Week held a great Council, at which most of the Senators and great Officers of State were present; Three things were proposed to be considered of, 1st, What was fit to be done in relation to the Dyet, which the Prince of *Conty*'s Party have summoned to meet at *Warsaw* the 26th of *August*; 2d, How to pay the Army; 3d, Whether to desire the Mediation of any Foreign Princes, and particularly of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and 'twas resolved not to permit the said Dyet to meet, and that the Saxon Forces should for that purpose march towards *Warsaw*, unless the Primate and his Adherents do within a Fortnight, to be reckoned from the 2d day of this Month, own the Elector of *Saxony* as King of *Poland*. That the Castellan of *Culm* should begin to pay the Army the 15th of this Month, out of the Moneys provided by the King's Order; and that 'twould not be proper to desire the Mediation of any Foreign Princes, and particularly of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and 'twas resolved not to permit the said Dyet to meet, and that the Saxon Forces should for that purpose march towards *Warsaw*, unless the Primate and his Adherents do within a Fortnight, to be reckoned from the 2d day of this Month, own the Elector of *Saxony* as King of *Poland*. That the Castellan of *Culm* should begin to pay the Army the 15th of this Month, out of the Moneys provided by the King's Order; and that 'twould not be proper to desire the Mediation of any Foreign Princes, seeing it might be looke upon as an admitting, that the Election had not been duely made. The Prince of *Conty*'s Party Published the 25th of the last Month a Protestation in the Name of the Primate, the Archbishop of *Leopol*, and some other Bishops, Prince *Sapieha* Palatin of *Vilna* and Great General of *Lithuania*, and several other Palatins, Castellans, *&c.* against the Proceedings of the Crown General *Jablonowsky*, the Little Generals of *Poland* and *Lithuania*, the Bishop of *Cujavia*, and other great Men, who are the most zealous in the King's Interest; and this Protestation they have dispersed over the Kingdom, but with little advantage to themselves; The Provincial Dyets which have met upon the late Summons of the Primate, have not answered his expectation, some have broke up without taking any resolution, and others have Declared that they will stand by the Election of the Elector of Saxony; and the Dyet of this District has appointed Deputies to assist at his Coronation. The Envoy from the Crown of *Sweden* has received Orders to Compliment the new King, and the Envoy of *Moscovy* is gone to do the like, and offer him his Master's assistance.

Vienna, Aug. 14. The last Letters from the Imperial Camp in Hungary give an account, that the Army, which lay several days at a place called the Camp of the *Romans*, marched thence on the 5th Instant to *Cobila*; The 6th Prince *Eugene* went over the *Danube*, and viewed the Fortifications of *Tirul*; being about 2 Leagues from our Camp. A Party which was sent out for Intelligence returned with some Prisoners, who confirmed the former advice, that part of the Turkish Army was come into the Neighbourhood of *Belgrade*, and that the *Sultan* was expected with the rest about the 6th of this Month; and that in the mean time the Turks were making Bridges over the *Danube* and the *Save*. There happened on the 4th so great a storm of Wind which broke our Bridge at *Peter-Wardin*, and sunk several of the Boats; but the Bridge was made up again on the 7th when the Post came away. The Letters from *Upper-Hungary* give this account of the taking of *Tokey* the chief of the Rebels: A Party of *Hungarian* Militia, came up the 3d Instant, with 200 of the Rebels, with whom they skirmished greatest part of the day, at last the Rebels finding they could not escape, upon a promise of pardon, delivered up their Leader, who was carried Prisoner to *Tockay*. The Emperor's Forces quartered in *Transilvania*, are marching under General *Rabutin* to joyn the Main Army.

Francfort, Aug. 21. The Confederate Army passed the River *Neckar* the 17th at *Ladenburgh*, and Encamped at *Lamperstein*, the 18th they marched to *Gernsheym*, the 19th they rested; yesterday they encamped at *Geinsheim*, and this day at *Costheim*, where they will pass the River *Main*, and thence continue their march towards *Mentz*, in order to pass the *Rhine* there. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* has been at *Swabach*, with the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt*, and returned this day to the Army; The Margrave of *Bareith* is Posted with the Forces of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, near *Wisselocke* to cover those parts. The French Army continued in the Neighbourhood of *Strasbourg* on this side the *Rhine*; but a strong Detachment of their Horse have passed that River, and posted themselves near the *Spierbach*.

Hamburgh, Aug. 23. They write from *Dresden* of the 19th, that the King of *Poland*'s Rich Equipage would be sent away in 2 or 3 days, that it may be at *Cracow* against his Coronation.

Paris, Aug. 23. A Courier is arrived here from *Barcelona*, and brings an account that the Garison marched out the 15th, being about 6000 Foot, and 1000 Horse; They took with them 30 pieces of Cannon, and 6 Mortars, the Capitulation being as honourable for them as could be desired; The Cessation of Armes is to continue till the first day of the next Month; and 'tis not wondred at, that the French very willingly consented to it, seeing their Army is so ruined that they are not in a condition to attempt any thing further; They cannot conceal their great concern for the loss of so many Men and brave Officers as have been killed in this Siege, no body believes it would have been undertaken, had such a resistance been expected; and had it lasted a few days longer, 'tis said the Duke *de Vendosme* would have received Orders to draw off the Army. We are told, that during the 4 or 5 days the Articles of Surrender were Treating, the News came to *Barcelona*, that Don *Francisco de Velasco* was sent for to *Madrid*, and the Marquis *de Corsana* made Viceroy of *Catalonia* in his place, and the Prince of *Hesse* Governor General of Arms, which the said Prince acquainted the Duke *de Vendosme* with, at a meeting they had together before the Capitulation was Signed, declaring, that if he had had this Power sooner, he would have expected a General Assault. On the 16th the Count *d'Estrees* intended to Sail with the French Fleet out of the Road of *Barcelona*, the Men of War being ordered back to *Thoulon*, and